

for Sale.

18th of June next,
the premises, by virtue
of a decree of the coun-
council, made by consent of
court, in the year 1801,
on the chancery side of

J. J. King,
Sarah Munroe,
Alexander Keir, and
soft, ad-
rs at law
ft, de'cd,
son, and
nd Jas. } Deeds,

scribers, comissi-
aid decree commis-
proceed to expose to
on for ready money,
arcel of land lying in
x, about two or three
ria, between the town
roads, and touching
ds, with Cameron and
through it, contain-
nd six hundred acres,
Watson to William
which mortage is fil-
in the said suit. The
sold either in parcels
be found most suitable
a satisfactory exhibi-
l be ready for the in-
urned by the day of
posed to purchase, are
ticular information to
decree in the said suit
on, in the town of A-
mer of the subscriber.
HARTSHORNE,
FITZHUGH,
PAYNE.

cod

TIONS FOR
oad from Alexan-

little River,

will be received by
for himself and John
n Alexandria—Isaac
ill in Loudoun; David
Riddle in Berkley;
and Matthew Frank
od Taylor and Wm.
ck; Samuel Crowder
berger in Shenandoah
es in which the com-
tly benefited, and a
come into my hands,
publish without con-
missioners as they are
The law is with me
ill be shewn by the
to any person ap-
quires Ten Dollars to
of subscribing; the
nety Dollars, on each
dividends, as called
and Directors, to be
holders.

HARTSHORNE.

ER SMITH

SON,

from Philadelphia,

ity of-

Cloths,

ortation from Europe

to their former stock,

ortment, and will be

est terms for cash.

also on hand,

eads,

arrels,

in boxes,

and

Turk's Island

&c. &c.

lect the best FLOUR

A. S. & SON.

Prince William

nty.

, that there will be

to the next General

for the purpose of

Court from Dumfries

ounty.

DAILY BY

EN & CO.

Alexandria

AND COMMERCIAL



Advertiser

INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.]

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1802.

[No. 440.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendu
Store,
Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hds.
Sugar in hds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely
assorted,

ALSO,
A variety of DRY GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE—
Superfine cloth and Kerfimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloths,
Coloured threads and sewing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
May 11 Vendue-Master.

Juit Received,
and for sale at this Office,
Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH
on the Bill for repealing the late Judici-
ary Act.

For Sale, or to Rent,
THE unexpired lease of a HOUSE and
LOT, on Queen street, with a BAKE-
HOUSE thereon; the lease has 3 years
to run. The stand is good for business,
and is well known, having been occupied
for a length of time by a baker. For par-
ticulars apply to

THOMAS SIMMS,
Prince street.
March 20. d

GERMAN LINENS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
Best white Ticklenburg,
Second qual. do.
Brown do.
Osnaburgs,
Brown Hemp Rolls,
White do.
Hessian do.
Brown Holland and Dowlas,
ALSO ON HAND,
A Quantity of

Turk's Island, Isle of May, and
Cadiz SALT.
December 20. d

VALUABLE LANDS

In Hardy county, Virginia, for Sale at
Auction.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from
Peter Cartlett and Susannah his wife,
to the subscriber, will be sold at public
auction, at the Coffee House in the town
of Alexandria, on Monday the 31st day
of this present month, at 12 o'clock for
ready money,

Two hundred and six acres of
LAND, being part of a tract containing
406 acres; lying and being in the coun-
ty of Hardy, in the state of Virginia, ad-
joining Robert Denton's land, about two
miles from Col. Martin's Front Pond, on
the Thorn Bottom. The title of this
land is indisputable, and it is said by
good judges to be of an excellent quality.

HENRY MOORE, Trustee.

T. MOORE, Auctioneer.

May 10. d 12t

Wanted Immediately,
A white or black woman, to
do the house-work in a small family.—

Enquire of the Printers.

May 10. d

FOR SALE,
At R. and J. Gray's
Book Store, King street,
THE GLOSSER:
A Satirical Poem—by Giles Julap, of
Chotank, Virginia. Price 62½ cents.

Also,
Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH
On the Judiciary Bill. 25 cents.
Clerical Candidates. Price 25 cents. And
an Effay on the Mineral qualities of the
Sweet Springs of Virginia. By Dr.
John Baltzel. Price 25 cents.
April 24. d

Philadelphia Bar Iron,
A few tons just arrived by capt. Hand,
and if the subscriber meets with encou-
ragement in the sale, he will endeavor
to keep a constant supply of it.

He has three boxes of
WINDOW GLASS, 10 by 8,
And

COARSE SALT,
fit for the fisheries, to sell.
A Lot or two to rent for five years, in
the Gut, near the Spring where a tan yard
was once begun.

Wm. Hartshorne.
5th mo. 3d. d

I have just received and offer
for sale, SACKINGS and OSNABURGS
in bales, and FELT HATS in boxes—
also, one ton SHEATHING PAPER.

W. HODGSON.

April 7. d

LANDING
From on board the schooner Alert, at Vor-
ell's wharf, and for sale,
1600 bushels Lisbon Salt, suitable
for packing fish,
55 boxes fresh Lemons,
9 baskets Oranges,
49 boxes Soap,
13 do. Chocolate excellent quality,
10 do. 8 by 10 Window Glass,
8 crates Glass Ware assorted.

Alex. Henderson & Co.
Who have for sale,
20,000 lbs. fine St. Domingo
Coffee, entitled to drawback; and a few
cases of Callender's best Cheese, of a qua-
lity rarely to be met with.

May 3. d

BENNETT & WATTS
HAVE RECEIVED,
By the George and Paul Sieman, via
Baltimore—a part of their

SPRING GOODS,
which they are now opening for sale.
They daily expect the remainder of their
goods by the Union from London, and the
United States from Liverpool.

May 1. d 2w 20z 2aw 2w

FOR SALE,
At Cottom and Stewart's
Book Store, Royal street,

THE GLOSSER:
Satirical Poem—by Giles Julap, of Cho-
tank, Virginia. Price 62½ cents.

Also,
Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH
On the Judiciary Bill.

April 24. d

Ricketts, Newton and Co.
Have just received,

Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Young Hyson and
Imperial
Nankeens,

Bandanno hfs. and humbums,
German and British osnaburgs,
Ticklenburg,
Loaf and lump sugars,
Jamaica sugar in hds. and bls.

Molasses, Jamaica spirits,
And a quantity of Shad and Her-
rings in barrels.

May 3. d

In the case of James Gillies,
a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankrupt-
cy was duly awarded and issued against
James Gillies, of the town of Alexandria,
in the district of Columbia, by the name
and the description of James Gillies, on
the 6th day of May, in the year of our
lord, one thousand eight hundred and two:
And whereas the commissioners in and by
the said commission named and authorised,
have declared him to be a bankrupt; the
said commissioners do hereby summon and
require the said James Gillies personally
to be and appear before the commissioners,
in the said commission named, on Thursday
the 13th day of this present month; on
Thursday the 3d day of June next, and on
Friday the 18th day of the same month,
at Gad's Tavern in Alexandria, at 3
o'clock in the afternoon of each day, then
and there to be examined, and to make a
full and true discovery and disclosure of all
his estate and effects according to the di-
rections of the act of Congress, entitled,
“An act to establish an uniform system of
bankruptcy throughout the United States,”
at either of which meetings the creditors of
said bankrupt may attend to prove the
same, and those who are indebted to the
said bankrupt, or have effects of any kind
in their hands belonging to him, are not
to pay away or secrete the same.

JAMES KEITH,
J. C. HERBERT, } Commissioners.
J. B. NICKOLS,
Tesse, HENRY MOORE,
Secretary to the commission.
May 8. d 5w

Just received and for Sale at
this office—Price One Dollar.

DEBATES

In the Senate of the United States, on the
bill for repealing the late
JUDICIARY LAW.

May 10.

Ship General Hunter,
CAPTAIN ADAMSON,
Arrived yesterday from Liverpool with
cargo of excellent
SALT

For the Fisheries.

ALSO, A FEW
Crates of Liverpool Earthen Ware.

We will sell this cargo on moderate
terms for ready cash, or notes negotiable
in the Bank of Alexandria at 60 days.

The ship will take in freight for Liver-
pool. R. T. HOE, & Co.
April 8. d

Paper Hangings.

JUST RECEIVED, BY
Cottom & Stewart,

A large and general assortment of Paper
Hangings, consisting of upwards of 40 dif-
ferent patterns with elegant borders.

April 7. d

FOR SALE,

A Negro Man, about 25 or
26 years of age—accustomed to house
work and waiting at table—being strong
and active he may be otherwise employed
at the pleasure of the purchaser. Apply
to the printers.

March 29. d

Calumny Detected and Exposed!

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale at this office, price 12½ cents,
OBSERVATIONS

AND

DOCUMENTS,

Relative to a Calumny circulated
By JOHN BROWN,
A member of the Senate of the United
States, from Kentucky,

To the prejudice of

ELISHA I. HALL,
of Frederick county, Virginia.

April 24. d

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be Sold at the Auction
Room,

4th proof Jamaica Rum in

hogheads,

Holland Gin in pipes and bls.

New-England Rum in bls.

Port Wine in quarter casks,

Lisbon Wine in pipes,

Molasses in hds.

Sugar in bls.

Soap

Candles and } in boxes,

Chocolate

Pepper in bags,

Catior Oil in bottles,

Fig Blue in kegs.

Together with a large quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Chintzes and Calicoes,

Spriigg'd, lappet, jaconet and book mus-

lins and mullin shawls,

White and coloured Marseilles and mus-

linets,

Linen and cotton checks,

Bandanno, flags and chequered silk

handkerchiefs,

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a treaty between the United States of America and the Choctaw nation of Indians was concluded and signed on the seventeenth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, by the commissioners of both nations, fully and respectively authorized for that purpose, and was duly ratified and confirmed by the President of the United States on the thirtieth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and two, with the advice and consent of the Senate, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

A treaty of Friendship Limits and Accommodation between the United States of America and the Choctaw nation of Indians.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United States of America, by James Wilkinson, of the state of Maryland, Brigadier-General in the Army of the United States, Benjamin Hawkins, of North-Carolina, and Andrew Pickens, of South-Carolina, commissioners plenipotentiary of the United States on the one part, and the Mingos, principal men and warriors of the Choctaw nation, representing the said nation in council assembled, on the other part, have entered into the following articles and conditions, viz.

Article I. WHEREAS the United States in Congress assembled, did by their Commissioners Plenipotentiary, Benj. Hawkins, Andrew Pickens and Joseph Martin, at a Treaty held with the chiefs and headmen of the Choctaw nation at Hopewell, on the Keowee, the third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty six, give peace to the said nation, and receive it into the favor and protection of the United States of America: It is agreed by the parties to these presents respectively, that the Choctaw nation, or such part of it as may reside within the limits of the United States, shall be and continue under the care and protection of the said States; and that the mutual confidence and friendship which are hereby acknowledged to subsist between the contracting parties shall be maintained and perpetuated.

Art. II. The Mingos, principal men and warriors of the Choctaw nation of Indians, do hereby give their free consent, that a convenient and durable waggon-way be explored, marked, opened and made under the orders and instructions of the president of the United States, thro' their lands; to commence at the northern extremity of the settlements of the Mississippi Territory, and to be extended from thence, by such route as may be selected and surveyed under the authority of the president of the United States, until it shall strike the lands claimed by the Chickasaw nation; and the same shall be and continue for ever, a high-way for the citizens of the United States and the Choctaws; and the said Choctaws shall nominate two discreet men from their nation who may be employed as assistants, guides, or pilots during the time of laying out and opening the said highway, or so long as may be deemed expedient, under the direction of the office charged with this duty, who shall receive a reasonable compensation for their services.

Art. III. The two contracting parties covenant and agree that the old line of demarcation heretofore established by and between the officers of his Britannic Majesty and the Choctaw nation, which runs in a parallel direction with the Mississippi river and eastward thereof, shall be retraced and plainly marked, in such way and manner as the President may direct, in the presence of two persons to be appointed by the said nation; and that the said line shall be the boundary between the settlements of the Mississippi Territory and the Choctaw nation.—And the said nation does by these presents relinquish to the United States and quit claim forever, all their right, title and pretension to the land lying between the said line and the Mississippi river, bounded south by the thirty-first degree of north latitude, and north by the Yaxou river, where the said line shall strike the same; and on the part of the commissioners it is agreed, that all persons who may be settled beyond this line shall be removed within it, on the side towards the Mississippi, together with their slaves, household furniture, tools, materials and stock, and that the cabbins or houses erected by such persons shall be demolished.

Art. IV. The President of the United

States may, at his discretion, proceed to execute the second article of this treaty; and the third article shall be carried into effect as soon as may be convenient to the government of the United States, & without unnecessary delay on the one part or the other, of which the President shall be the judge; the Choctaws to be seasonably advised, by order of the President of the United States, of the time when, and the place where, the re-survey and re-marking of the old line referred to in the preceding article will be commenced.

Art. V. The commissioners of the United States for and in consideration of the foregoing concessions on the part of the Choctaw nation, & in full satisfaction for the same, do give and deliver to the Mingos, chiefs and warriors of the said nation, at the signing of these presents, the value of two thousand dollars in goods and merchandize, net cost of Philadelphia, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and they further engage to give three sets of blacksmith's tools to the said nation.

Art VI. This treaty shall take effect and be obligatory on the contracting parties, so soon as the same shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the commissioners plenipotentiary of the U. States, and the Mingos, principal men and warriors of the Choctaw nation, have hereto subscribed their names and affixed their seals at Fort Adams, on the Mississippi, this seventeenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and of the independence of the United States the twenty-sixth.

JAMES WILKINSON, (L. S.)
BENJAMIN HAWKINS, (L. S.)
ANDREW PICKENS, (L. S.)
Tuskon X Hopoia, (L. S.)
Poota X Homo, (L. S.)
Mingo Homo X Massatubloy, (L. S.)
Oak X Shummo, (L. S.)
Mingo X Poofcoo, (L. S.)
Buckshaun X Mibby, (L. S.)
Shappa X Home, (L. S.)
Huipa X Homo, (L. S.)
Ilatalla X Homo, (L. S.)
Hoche X Homo, (L. S.)
Tuspena X Chaabe, (L. S.)
Muclusha X Hopisia, (L. S.)
Cappatanne X Thlucco, (L. S.)
Robert X M'Clure, (L. S.)
Poosha X Homo, (L. S.)
Baka X Lubbe, (L. S.)

WITNESSES PRESENT,

Alexander Macomb, secretary to the commission; John M'Kee, deputy superintendent and agent to the Choctaws; Henry Gaither, lieut. col. commandant; John H. Brull, major 2d regiment infantry; B. Shaumburgh, capt. 2d regiment infantry; J. Jones, assistant q. m. general; Benjamin Wilkinson, lieut. and paymaster 3d U. S. regt. J. B. Walback, aid de camp to the commanding general; J. Wilson, lieut. 3d regt. infantry; Samuel Jeton, lieut. 2d regt. A. and E. John J. Carmichals, surgeon 3d regt. U. States army.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said treaty may be observed and performed with good faith on the part of the U. States, I have caused the premises to be made public, and I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfil the said treaty, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, the fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States the twenty-sixth.

TH. JEFFERSON.

By the President.
JAMES MADISON.
Secretary of State.

To the Citizens of Prince William County.

TAKE NOTICE, that there will be a petition presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, for the purpose of moving the County Court from Dumfries to the centre of the county.

May 1. 1842

An apprentice wanted.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, February 25.

Debate on the bill received from the Senate entitled "An Act to repeal certain acts respecting the organization of the courts of the U. States."

(Mr. Dawson's Speech concluded.)

Sir, that gentleman in vindicating the judiciary of the United States, has been pleased to whirl his censures against the executive department—by the first, he declares, that there has not been a single act of persecution, to his knowledge, though many by the latter—that observation has been answered by one of my colleagues, and need not now be adverted to by me. I will only express, that I feel much pleasure at that gentleman's tender regard for these persecuted individuals. But the gentleman has not been content in censuring the conduct of the executive; he has come upon this floor & cast out suspicions at least, on the conduct of many gentlemen, who were members on a very memorable occasion. Sir, when these observations were made, I own to you, they did excite my astonishment—I did not expect them from that quarter. It is known to every gentleman of this committee, that that gentleman represents a state, and that he always is a very efficient member on this floor—it will be remembered by many now present, that on a very memorable occasion, which with him I do believe the people of this country will long remember, that gentleman took a very distinguished, zealous, and persevering part—by a reference to your journals, it will be found that it was not until the 17th day of February, when on the 30th ballot Thomas Jefferson was declared to be elected President of the United States; on enquiry I find, that on the said 17th day of February, James A. Bayard, was nominated minister plenipotentiary to the French republic; nay, Sir, I find more, that this nomination, although not handed to the Senate until the 17th, was dated on the 13th, two days after we went into conclave; and was not confirmed until the 19th, two days after we came out.

Sir, in making this statement, I mean not to impeach the motives, or the conduct of the gentleman from Delaware; the high opinion which I entertain of his political morality, and the regard which I owe to truth and to candor will preclude it; neither, Sir, do I mean in making the application to follow the example which he has set me, and to use towards him, although present the terms which he has been pleased to use towards others, although absent; the respect which I owe to myself will forbid me to conceal that. I mean not to say, as he does, when speaking of our minister at the court of Spain, that I am yet to learn, that Mr. Bayard, is a man of talents and who has rendered services; neither, Sir, do I mean to consider his observations as injuring the reputation of my valued friend from New-York, but, Sir, I mean to say, what I do believe; that had the President approved of that nomination made by the last, the persecuted veteran would not have received the sympathy of that gentleman, on this floor, at this day—not should we daily have heard fulminations against the chief magistrate of our country, and Phillips against men pre-eminent for their talents and virtues.*

Yes, Sir, the gentleman has issued a dreadful fulmination indeed—he has told us 'that the day will come—he trusts in God it will come, when our chief magistrate will be responsible, when he will answer for his conduct.'—Sir, I was somewhat at a loss, and I still am to know what the gentleman meant by this ejaculation—did he mean it as mere declamation? This I can scarcely think. Did he mean it as a discharge of that gall which may cancer near his heart? If he does, I sincerely congratulate him on his deliverance—or did he in a more benevolent spirit mean to express a hope, that our chief magistrate would live until that day when he shall be responsible to the people in that way which the constitution points out?

* Upon a subsequent day Mr. Dawson stated, what he considered due to the gentlemen from Delaware and to his own character to declare, that he never personally knew any act of the gentlemen from Delaware manifesting his willingness to continue as minister to the French republic under Mr. Jefferson, that whatever impressions of that kind had been made on his mind by others, were now removed by the positive assurances to the contrary made by Mr. Bayard to him.

If this, Sir, was his meaning, I most devoutly join him in his prayer, and on that day I believe it will be found, that the giving of information to the nation on the state of the union—that the giving of information to this House, on a subject which he has thought proper to recommend to our consideration, will not be read among his political crimes—perhaps, though Mr. Chairman, the hon. gentleman means something else; perhaps, Sir, he means to say, that the President of the United States ought to be impeached for his conduct—if this was his meaning, the gentleman knows full well that the door is open, that the constitution points out the mode to him, nor do I doubt his zeal to adopt—the chief magistrate of your country will advance to meet it—and I am bold, Sir, to believe that while he shall pursue that line of conduct which has heretofore marked his administration, it will be as difficult to establish a tribunal to rob him of the honors which his fellow-citizens have not proper to confer on him, as it was to erect one to prevent his taking possession of them.

Sir, it is with pain I heard some observations during this discussion to which I turn with reluctance, but which seem to demand a reply; gentlemen, while they reprobate one spirit, seem to be possessed of another, a more evil one; we have heard of groans, sighs and tears, over our professed constitution, we have heard of division; civil war; and of blood; a whole host of the evils of the enemy to mankind have been conjured up to arrest the havoc of the assassin, as they are pleased to call us.

I demand to know, Sir, what gentleman mean by observations of this kind; as they addressed to our fears? I trust, Sir, they know us too well to believe that an appeal of that sort can have any impression, while we are pursuing what we deem the public good. And yet, Sir, I am at loss to conjecture, for what other purpose they could be made; whatever that purpose may be. I deem it proper for me at this time to declare, and in making this declaration I believe I shall speak the sentiments of all those with whom it is my pride to associate, that we consider the constitution of our country as the greatest of all good, and the wilful violator of it, as the greatest of all traitors; that we mean to administer it according to its fair construction, regardless of the clamour of others; that we view a disunion of the states and civil war as the greatest of all human calamities, which are so far hidden in the veil of futurity that no eye can penetrate them—or mind think of them without horror—that we mean, Sir, to guard our constitution and to cherish our union.

But, Sir, should the awful day, which heaven avert, ever arrive, when by the folly of some and the madness of others, this fair fabric, the world's best hope, shall be endangered; when a discontented minority of this house, or a discontented member of that minority shall join the standard of the judge in opposition to the law, and thereby destroy the peace of our country. I say, Sir, should that day ever arrive, I trust with confidence that the friends to the bill before you; the friends to the constitution of their country, conscious of the integrity of their views, and the soundness of their principles, will be found as ready to meet danger, and as firm in supporting what they consider the true interest of their country, as their vaunting opponents.

I solicit your pardon, Sir, for these hasty and incoherent observations; they have been called forth by what fell from the gentleman from South Carolina, and by a recollection while up, of some of the many observations made by the gentleman from Delaware; I will close them, Sir, in reply to the wish of the gentleman, who has just sat down, for a delay, by offering my congratulations to you, Sir, and to this committee, on the time and circumstances, under which this great question must be met, and must be decided—whatever that decision may be, I devoutly hope that it will promote the good of our common country; whatever that decision may be, it will not be considered as the result of our fears nor will the friends to the repeal be charged with an improper hostility to the present administration; the days of terror and alarm are past, and I trust for ever; no longer does the sound of foreign invasion and domestic treason assail our ears, and serve as arguments for the violation of the constitution of our country. No longer, Sir, do the dangers of the commonwealth authorise

infringements on that sacred instrument; peace and confidence are restored, and while the friends to the repeal rejoice at this state of things, while they mean not to violate the constitution of our country, they mean to prevent an useless expenditure of public money, and to guard against an increase of executive power, whether that power shall be continued in the hands of the present chief magistrate, or transferred to some other person.

Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12.

The democrats affect a great triumph, at the report of the committee of investigation, as it is commonly called. How far that report justifies such a triumph, time will decide. Their conduct is full evidence of one thing, that they are much more anxious, to find out causes of complaint against their political opponents, than to advance the interest, and increase the happiness of the country. The federalists do not fear to meet that report; it was their wish to have done it on the floor of Congress; but this would have frustrated the views of these wily demagogues. Their ignorance, partiality and misrepresentations; their attempts to injure the well earned fame, the unspotted characters of some of the greatest men which our country can boast, would there have been exposed with becoming dignity and spirit. To avoid this, they have delayed the report till the house was on the eve of dissolution; and it was then presented that it might be made the foundation of a new clamour against the late administration.

About to retire in disgrace from their congressional labors, having entirely failed in fulfilling those numerous and magnificent promises, which they have so often made, and having alarmed the people by their wild and destructive measures; this report is brought forward to cover their retreat, and draw off the attention of the people from their own blunders and misconduct, by endeavoring to cast an odium upon their predecessors. It may produce a momentary effect among those who have not leisure or opportunity for full investigation. This effect will be but momentary, when it will recoil with ten fold force upon their own heads.

As a specimen of the candor and liberality of a majority of the committee, we refer our readers to Mr. Stoddert's letter; (*see the Advertiser of Wednesday last*) that part of the report to which it alludes requires no other comment. The letter is as clear and intelligible to the understanding of any man who will read, and comes with as complete conviction as the simple statement of two and two make four. The whole of the charges may be explained with equal satisfaction; but it will require some little time to collect the necessary information.

To suppose that any permanent effect can be produced, any lasting impression can be made on the people of the United States, by such conduct, is to suppose them destitute of every generous, every noble feeling. The citizens of America cannot behold with approbation the conduct of those, who, forgetting the high and important station of Representatives of the People, can condescend to employ their time, and use their privilege, in searching the records of long, arduous and faithful services, for every trifling deviation from the strict rules of law.

The adherents of the old school have long been marked as objects of vengeance for not bowing the knee to Baal; we trust however, they will come out of this new political furnace uninjured; and that those who have endeavored to cast them into it, will perish in the attempt.

Wash. Fed.

ON EDUCATION.

THE sacred writer of the book of Job has remarked, that "man is born like the wild ass' colt." In the first moments of his existence he appears even less intelligent than the lower orders of animals. That ethereal spark, which has been lit up within him by the father of lights, is utterly hidden, like the fire in flint, till it is gradually expanded and drawn forth by education. The knowledge of the *brute* animal is stunted and confined to very narrow limits; and it soon becomes stationary. A brute in a very years, and some kinds, in a few months, or even in a few days, obtain the whole stock of knowledge of which they are capable. But the knowledge of the human mind essentially differs from

that of the inferior animals, in the particular respect of its being capable of constant and, perhaps, of endless progression. The new born infant, that now lies in his cradle, stupidly unconscious, and totally incapable of the least exertions for his own preservation, or even of distinguishing the hand that feeds him, may hereafter be able to turn the course of the thunderbolt and to measure the stars of heaven; and, on the probable supposition, that the human mind will be capable of constant and indefinite expansion and progression, thro' the successive stages of immortal existence, the period may come when this same infant may look down on the attainments of a Locke or a Newton, as we do on the ingenious trifles of children.

Uneducated man rises but little above the brute. His intellectual powers lie dormant. The condition of uneducated man is never fully seen in a civilized life, nor even in a savage society. Every savage tribe has language, has government and laws, and all the individuals learn something from each other and from the experience of their ancestors. It is evident, therefore, that even savages, when they are connected together in society, have a small degree of education. It is owing to the aid of education, that they are able to construct a canoe and to pass therein over the surface of the water and to draw the fish from his element. It is owing to the aid of education, that they build themselves huts, and construct their bows and arrows, whereby they overcome the beasts of the forests, which are swifter and stronger than themselves.

In the *wild boy* of the woods, who has always lived alone or with the brutes, from his earliest years to the age of manhood, there is seen the real condition of uneducated man. Several human creatures, who had passed their lives in these wretched circumstances, have been found in the forests of Europe. And, in every such instance, the distinguishing traces of humanity, unless merely in the exterior form and structure, were scarcely perceptible. Those untaught sons of nature, in point of intelligence, could but barely claim superiority over the monkey. Their voice imitated the yellings of beasts and they manifested not a single idea, beyond that of fear and of satisfying the cravings of their appetites.

From this deplorable condition of man totally void of education, to the highest state of refinement in human knowledge and manners, there is a distance almost inconceivable; & it is probable that the latter approaches as near to the lowest order of angelic intelligence as the former does to brutal instinct. "In all the stages of man from the one extreme state to the other, he passes through an endless variety of situations and circumstances, which are constantly giving a new appearance to his capacities, powers, manners and pursuits."

The lowest kind of education is that which is received among the rudest orders of savages who live together in a state of society. This education extends to the mutual communication of ideas, partly by language and partly by signs, and to the knowledge of a few social duties as also to the knowledge of the means of self preservation and of annoying their enemies.

As the savage state approaches to civilization, the objects of education are multiplied, and still increase from the state of simple civilization to that of the highest refinement. A savage despises every kind of learning or knowledge that does not immediately relate to his own preservation and support. In a state of simple civilization, the course of education is principally directed to objects of utility and convenience; but in a refined state of society, utility is often sacrificed to show and the objects of education are dictated more by the caprice of fashion than by the sober voice of reason.

SENEX.

(Balance.)

FOREIGN POLITICS, No. I.

IT has been the game of democratic hypocrisy to pretend, that America ought not to regard European affairs. It is enough, they say, that we attend to our own. This cant has been the most in fashion among them, at the very time when the mast of a French ship was adorned with a list of proscription; when Genet played the sovereign and waged war like a monarch; when a jury, scraped up in the streets of Philadelphia, by Clement Biddle the marshal, refused to convict Gideon Henfield for privateering, or rather pirating, against all laws, human and divine;

and when Logan was jacobin minister at Paris.

The fact is, we are deeply concerned in the events that agitate, impoverish or enslave other nations. It is a folly for a man who lives in the world to pretend that the world is nothing to him. It is folly on a more illustrious scale, for a government to suppose itself, like Robinson Crusoe in his island, disconnected from all other governments. Mistakes, of this deep absurdity, are never committed in politics without disaster.

It is, therefore, proper for intelligent Americans, to mark the progress of war and intrigue in Europe. Our commerce, navigation, fisheries and domestic arts, are all more or less concerned in the events that materially concern Europe, and especially France or Great Britain.

Every American, who wishes to study political science, ought carefully to note European events, and their circumstances, causes, and effects.

It is a school for the wise observer. It is the patriot's *look-out*, to see danger at a distance.

In that school, however, we are not vain enough to be preceptors. Information reaches us so late, so obscure, and so mutilated, that the business of sound judgment cannot be performed with advantage till events have so far passed away as to lose their interest and impressiveness. The last year's history is like the last year's almanac, which will throw away, but ought not to be thrown away. It should be preserved with some care, if it be kept without any attention.

The minor powers of Europe, are of little importance. Turkey has a sort of whisky rebellion raging in her European provinces, which one can scarcely conceive to be very formidable, without destroying her government, or very weak, without being itself speedily destroyed. The empire of Turkey contains more people than Great Britain and France. Its government is a despotism, whose chains of superstition has riveted.

It ought to be instructive to us, that long-established despotism is ever weak. We are ready to suppose a despot can bid it thunder, and at a word can smite opposition to the ground. The fact is, no old despotism has energy. At first a torrent that overbears every thing, it soon scoops for itself a channel, that confines it. It can do nothing that is unusual; its banks are higher than its inundations. How far France intermeddles with PASSAWAN O'GLOU's affairs, we know not. This at least, is evident, the Turks are no longer of any importance—it seems as if their empire could neither much longer endure its old evils nor bear their remedies. In some inveterate political maladies, medicines are as sure to kill as poisons.

In the north of Europe, we see the Baltic powers reduced to political insignificance. We must except Russia. In that vast empire, the causes of aggrandizement are greater than is generally understood.

Like America, its population is extremely thin compared with the extent of its territory. Its increase of people is slower indeed than that of the United States; but it probably far exceeds that of any other European state. Time is, of course, making Russia great faster than ambition can: certainly faster than commerce does. For her wealth is still in her forests. She wants money, yet Russia alone seems capable, or disposed, to counterbalance the enormous land force of France.

For Austria will need many years of the wisest administration of her affairs in peace to recruit her losses. Deprived of the low countries and of Lombardy in Italy, she has acquired a part of the Venetian Terra Firma, Istria and Dalmatia. She may form hopes of becoming a naval power, in consequence of her possessing ports on the Adriatic. These hopes cannot be realized soon, and never to any great extent. The territory of Austria is now removed from the frontiers of France, and less exposed than former to her hostilities.

With a dominion more compact, and still of great extent, she may, if Jacobinism should not quench her spirit, defend herself for some time with success against France. Her military force is great and excellent, her resources are capable of great improvement, and if the countries ceded to her by Bonaparte, (who did not own one foot of what he gave away) should remain subject to Austria long enough to be completely united with her empire, Austria might appear again 20 years hence a formidable antagonist against France.

But two important considerations enter

into this supposition and perplex it.

Prussia has greatly augmented its power by the partition of Poland. Prussia, ever jealous of Austria, will be the ally, that is, in plain French, a department of France in every future struggle of this latter with Austria. The safety of Austria, if safety there can be in the present humbled and unbalanced state of the European powers, must be looked for in the co-operation of Russia and Great Britain, for her preservation. Russia could prevent France from overrunning Germany again, and probably would do it. Great Britain has less reason to interfere. Weary of making efforts to save Germany, because these efforts were unparalleled, and still more disgusted to perceive, as she did, that the nations most in danger of subjugation by France were not only spiritless and impotent, but scarcely willing to be saved, even when Great Britain was doing it without their assistance. Another coalition will be difficult to form without Britain, and it can scarcely induce her to enter into it, except for her own sake.

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It has been supposed, we think erroneously, that, because mobocracy was put down in France, that, therefore, the rulers of France no longer felt an interest in spreading jacobinism in other countries. To give to France the full command of her force, the government of ONE man is admitted to be necessary. For that very reason, the French government will desire, and will try all the arts of policy and intrigue to make her neighbors and rivals weak, by stirring up the mob with the cry of liberty and equality. There has been yet no rulers in France, who have not set up that cry, or who have allowed any liberty to the people, or peace to neighboring nations. It is, therefore, a question, and a question of life or death to the minor powers of Europe, how far France will be able, as she will certainly be disposed, to crush jacobinism at home, and yet to spread it abroad. It is her interest to keep it down in France, and to set it up in Vienna, Petersburg and London.

The powers that are secondary to France were once of some importance. Holland once made a figure, and Spain, for a century, aspired to the mastery of all Europe. If Charles the 5th, who, after all his victories, turned monk before he died, could look from his grave and behold his Spain again, more humbled, more enslaved than when the Moor held it, he would renounce the world a second time with as much sincerity, and as much again indignation and disappointment, as in 1556. He would say, the crown he took off from his head could not be worn again without disgracing it. He would think it a liberty cap. In the political world, as in the animal, some species seem to be made for others to prey upon. Spain, Italy, Holland are to many *biners* in a pond, and the French are *pickrel*, the fresh water sharks.

From the last accounts of the state of New-York, we learn the choice of six republican and one democratic member, for the next congress. Dr. Mitchell, the democratic candidate was not opposed by the Federalists. What do the Jeffersonians think of this?

Just Received,

A parcel of pickled Herrings in lbs.

A quantity of foal leather and shoes,

Cyder in barrels, and

A few chests Young Hyson Tea,

For sale by

J. GARDNER LADD.

March 16.

In obedience to a Decree of
the Court of Alexandria county, of
Monday the 17th day of May next, in
fair, if not the next fair day, will be
offered for sale on the premises, upon a
Credit of 6 and 12 months,
upon notes with approved indorsers, ne-
gotiable at the Bank of Alexandria,

A Lot of Ground,

Containing half an acre, lying upon the
east side of Alfred street and south side of
Cameron street, in the town of Alexan-
dria, extending on Alfred street 176 feet
7 inches, upon Cameron street 123 feet
5 inches. There are a convenient two
story frame dwelling house, with a kit-
chen and other out houses upon the lot,
which now rent for £. 50 per annum.—
The lot is subject to an annual rent of
£. 15. As the lot is large it will be laid
off into smaller divisions, and sold either
in those divisions, or altogether, as will
be most agreeable to those inclined to pur-
chase. This sale is made to satisfy a debt
due from Thomas Richards to Thompson
and Veitch.

JAMES KEITH,
JOHN JANNEY } Com'rs.
JOHN DUNLAP',

April 16.

Just received from Norfolk,
and for sale by the subscriber,

Fresh Lemons by the box or
retail; excellent soft shell'd almonds and
oranges; mukadel raisins; double and
single Glo'ster cheese, tamarinds, &c. &c.
with 700 bushels of Lisbon Salt.

ABEL WILLIS.

May 4.

PETER NOWLAND,

Hair Dresser, Royal Street,
Has just received an additional supply of
articles in his line, among which are

Ladies' shell Combs mounted
with gold and beads,
Gentlemen's plain do.
Almond Paste for cleaning the skin,
Chemical Bath Balls,
Gentlemen's Morocco travelling Shav-
ing Cafes,
Salt of Lemons for taking spots out of
Clothes,

Vegetable Powder in boxes,
Short Silk Suspenders,
Violet & Windsor Soap,
Essences in Phials,
Tooth Powder and Dentifrice,
An assortment of Tooth Brushes,
Silk and Swadown Powder Puffs,
Curling and Pinching Tongs,
Rose, Mellifluous, Violet and Mar-
shall Pomatum,
Ladies and gentlemen's japanned Dress-
ing Cafes, complete,
Gentlemen's Neck Pads,
Do. Bandoes,
Moreton's and Hopkins' Razor Strops,
Bayley's Shoe Blacking,
Court Plaster.

May 6.

eo6t

GUNPOWDER.

Baltimore Bellona Gunpowder,

by the quarter cask. Also,

Refined Salt Petre, by the quar-
ter cwt. or larger quantity. A constant
supply of those articles from the Manufac-
tory, will be kept for sale on the lowest
terms, by

LAWRASON & SMOOT.

April 8.

eo6m

JUST RECEIVED,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

G L A S S,

Consisting of elegant cut quart and pint
decanters, goblets, tumblers and wine
glasses, to match; plain half pint, pint
and quart tumblers, do. quart, pint and
half pint decanters, which will be sold by
the box, or by retail, on moderate terms.

Also,

Gentlemen's fine black Hats
of a superior quality, do. white with green
unders, childrens' fine do. of every
colour, and a quantity of well assorted, low
priced wool hats, by the box or by retail.

JOSHUA RIDDLE.

April 19.

eo

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on
the 1st May, PATTY, a likely Negro
wench, about twenty years of age: she
has been brought up in the house, is a
good seamstress, & very capable: among
a variety of clothes, she has a purple stuff
petticoat, a fine blue cloth jacket, a corded
dimity jacket and coat, a plain muslin
gown, a handsome worked muslin do. a
plain do. both well made, 2 white camel
hair shawls with netting, fine white cot-
ton stockings, several pair, and a pair of
white silk do. a handsome black hat, neat
shoes and other cloathing. She went off
with a Negro fellow the property of Mr.
Philip Fitzhugh: he is about 24 years of
age, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, well set, inclined to
be corpulent, tawny complexion, lively
countenance, and speaks distinctly, though
quick; he is an excellent joiner. He
took with him a pair of new brown cam-
mere pantaloons, a round upper jacket of
the same cloth, a green broad cloth coat,
with a blue velvet collar, a handsome
swansdown waistcoat, with mettle buttons
a new black hat, new shoes, fine white
cotton stockings, green pantaloons, and
other cloathing. The above reward will
be paid to any person who shall lodge
them in any jail, either in Maryland or
Virginia, and ample compensation made
for any other trouble or expence.

SARAH THORNTON,

May 7. eo near Alexandria.

Printing in all its va-
riety, executed at this office,
with neatness and dispatch.

T. SIMMS

Has just received and offers for sale, at
the lower end of Prince street,

15 jars best quality Tamarinds,

And a quantity of

Fresh Limes and Lemons.

April 27. d

LOTS FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD,
At public Auction, on the premises, on
Wednesday, the 12th of May, at twelve
o'clock,

An half acre Lot of Ground,
situated on Fairfax and Duke streets, of
which lot several divisions are made for
house lots to accommodate purchasers, a
plan of which will be shewn on the day of
sale. One fourth of the money it is ex-
pected will be paid down, the balance in
twelve months, with interest: Also, se-
curity therefor will be taken by a deed of
trust on the property, and the lots so pur-
chased will be then conveyed by good
deeds, by

DAVID HENLEY.

April 24. d

NOTICE.

On the 15th day of June next,
I shall leave this place for Kentucky, and
will undertake to transact any business in
that state, or in the Territory North
West of the River Ohio. I shall reside
in the town of Washington, and practice
law in the several courts held there, in the
superior courts for the said state; and in
the superior courts for the said territory,
which are held at Cincinnati.

After my departure, my father, Cleon
Moore, will forward any papers which
may be left with him.

N. B. I have been employed by sev-
eral persons who have military claims, to
obtain surveys and patents for them, and
who have other interests in Lands. As I
am well acquainted with surveying I shall
be glad to undertake any business of this
kind.

HENRY MOORE.

Alexandria, Columbia,
April 30, 1802. 2aw15thJ

A valuable piece of Ground
for sale, containing near one quarter of a
square, laying on Duke and Pitt-streets,
either together or in lots as may suit the
purchaser, on which a liberal credit will
be given.

ALSO—A few barrels of Tar,
Flour in barrels or half barrels,
Cash given for Wheat, either at my
Mill or Store in this place.

WM. HARTSHORNE.

3d Month, 23d. eo

Robert B. Jametton,
Offers for Sale an assortment of Liquors
and Groceries, consisting of

Fresh Teas, loaf and Muscovado sugars,

Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Malaga and Teneriffe Wines,

Jamaica, W. Island and N. England Cognac and Rum,

Barcelona Holland Gin, Whiskey, Pimento, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Caffia, Cayenne and black Pepper,

Short pipes in kegs and boxes, White and brown Soap, Starch, Fig Blue,

Race and ground Ginger, Wine and Cyder Vinegar, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Allum, roll Brimstone and refined Salt Petre,

Mustard, Fruits in Brandy, Pickles, Mould Candles, Demijohns assorted, Raisins in kegs and boxes, Currants, Soft shell'd Almonds,

Belt Albany and common Chocolate, Leiper's and Hamilton's Snuff, assorted in kegs and bladders, Green and Batavia Coffee,

Spinning Cotton, Sweet Oil in flasks and black bottles, Patent Shot, from No. 9 to BB Spanish Segars in boxes of 500 to 1000, Godfrie's first quality,

Gunpowder, F and FF, sealed pound papers, and treble Battle in canisters.

ALSO,

Twenty cases Medoc Claret of a very
superior quality,

AND

A consignment of 30 hds. J. Noble and Co's best bottled

Porter & Brown Stout.

May 5. eo1m

W A N T E D,

A WET NURSE of good character—
such an one will meet with good encou-
ragement. Apply to the Printers.

April 16. eo

By order of the Orphan's Court in
and for the county of Washing-
ton, District of Columbia.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT all persons having claims against
GUSTAVUS SCOTT, late of said County de-
ceased, are hereby warned and required to
exhibit the same, with the vouchers there-
of, to the subscriber at or before the first
day of June next, they may otherwise by
law, be excluded from all benefit of the
said estate.

ELIAS B. CALDWELL, Adm'r.

C. T. A. Georgetown, March 29. 1aw2m

Cash given for rags.

ATTENTION!

WANTED to employ imme-
diately, for the benefit of the 60th Re-
giment of Virginia Militia, two MU-
SICIANS; one to teach the different
beats of the drum, the other, the music
of the fife. Such persons as are well qua-
lified for the above tuition, and will en-
gage to instruct the learners which will
consist of sixteen boys for each branch,
shall receive a liberal compensation from
the subscriber, who is authorized by law
to employ tutors; and by the Court of
Enquiry, to pay them for their services
when performed.

CHARLES LITTLE.

April 7. Fairfax County, 2aw1f

A Card.

Charles H. Simmons, respect-
fully begs leave to present his grateful ac-
knowledgments to the Mayor and Com-
monalty of Alexandria, for their legal
sanction and individual support, to his
plan for the publication of a Directory,
&c. and also to those gentlemen who li-
berally subscribed thereto.

He is, however, under the unpleasant
necessity of informing them, that the lit-
tle encouragement given, in the early
stage of the business, being quite inade-
quate to its completion, independent of
any pecuniary compensation to the Edi-
tor, he is obliged to relinquish a continua-
tion of the undertaking.

May 10,

3teo

3000 feet of Mahogany
FOR SALE.

It will be sawed to any thickness and
sold on moderate terms. Apply to

BENJAMIN ADAMSON,
joiner and cabinet maker, Fairfax street,
near Queen street, or to

RALPH DOUGLASS, Sawyer,
Patrick street, facing Mr. Francis Pe-
yton's dwelling house, King street.

May 4.

e031.

FRANCIS MAURICE,
Professor of the French Language, Music,
and Dancing,
From New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island, and
Massachusetts Colleges and Academies,
now at the city of Washington,

Proposes to teach those beau-
tiful accomplishments in the town of Alex-
andria and its vicinity, if there appear
sufficient encouragement.

Conditions.

French Grammar will be taught twice
a week, and Dancing the same, every
Tuesday and Thursday, from 4 o'clock to
9, through the season, and French Lan-
guage, Wednesdays and Saturdays, in the
morning from 7 to 12 for the Ladies, and
from 2 to 7 o'clock for gentlemen—15
dollars only for each scholar per quarter.

N. B. Those who will attend both in-
stitutions will pay only 24 dollars per
quarter: half to be paid at entrance, and
the remainder at the end of the quarter.

Subscribers received at this office,

May 5.

1aw3w

Denny and Powell

Have for sale, at their Grocery and Flute
Store, King street, opposite Mr. Peter
Heijck's Tavern,

Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and
Souchong Teas,

Jamaica Spirits by the hhd. or barrel,
Holland Gin, do., Rum, do., Whiskey, do.,
Molasses, do., Loaf Sugar, do., Brown do.,
Coffee, do., Cotton, do., Pepper, do., Rice, do.,

Candles by the box, Wool and Cotton Cards, Sisters,
Red Turkey Cotton, Nankeens,

Stone Ware, German and Russia Linens,
India Muslins, Salt of various kinds,

Wrapping Paper, Soap and Chocolate by the box,
Snuff, Cheese,

Bandanna Handkerchiefs, A small assortment of Hardware.

The above articles will be sold low for

Cash or Country Produce.

Cash given for Flour.

May 5.

1aw3w